# THE PATENT TORRENT WATER CLOSET,

## AUSTIN'S PATENT,

## FOR GENERAL AND UNIVERSAL ADOPTION, IN LIEU OF CESSPOOLS.

THE recent investigations, under the sanction of Government, have shown the absolute necessity for the universal adoption of Water Closets, in lieu of Cesspools, as essential to the health, comfort, and economy of all classes.

An efficient and economical apparatus was, however, still wanting: the present defective and complicated construction being one so well known, the source of constant annoyance and expense to the higher and middle classes, and totally inapplicable to the tenements of the poor.

"The PATENT TORRENT WATER CLOSET" has been designed to supply this deficiency, and possesses the following decided advantages:—

1. SIMPLICITY.—Its construction is so perfectly free from complication, as to render it almost impossible to be disordered or deranged.

2. GREAT ECONOMY and REGULARITY in the Consumption of WATER.—From the construction of the "head" or "measure," a certain quantity of water only can be discharged each time the closet is made use of,—that is to say, the contents of the measure only can be used. When the person leaves the seat, a cock is acted upon which allows the measure to fill with water; and when the person leaves the seat the cock is again acted upon, and the result is, that the water contained in the measure is instantly discharged into the basin.

3. The FORMENT, or Momentary Rush of WATER.—This is produced by having a pipe of large area to convey the water from the measure to the basin, instead of the small pipe now made use of: it must therefore be evident that the water will descend in a body with great rapidity, consequently with great effect.

4. THOROUGH CLEANSING.—The rush or torrent of water just described carries all before it, completely purging the basin from all impurities.

5. NO CISTERN is required.—The Closet is so constructed, that should it become the custom for Water Companies to maintain a constant supply, it will only be necessary to connect the "head" of the apparatus with the service pipe, as it is constructed of sufficient strength to resist the pressure.

6. NO SEPARATE CISTERN is required.—Should the intermittent system be continued, cisterns would of course be indispensable; but one cistern would still supply an unlimited number of the Torrent Water Closets, as a pipe for the conveyance of the water is all that is required, cistern valves being useless.

7. NO SEPARATE TRAP is required.—A syphon trap is formed with the basin, and its construction is such as to effectually prevent the escape of effluvia.

8. IT IS SELF-ACTING.—This is absolutely essential for the proper working of a Water Closet in the poorer class of houses, or where neglect or inattention may be apprehended.

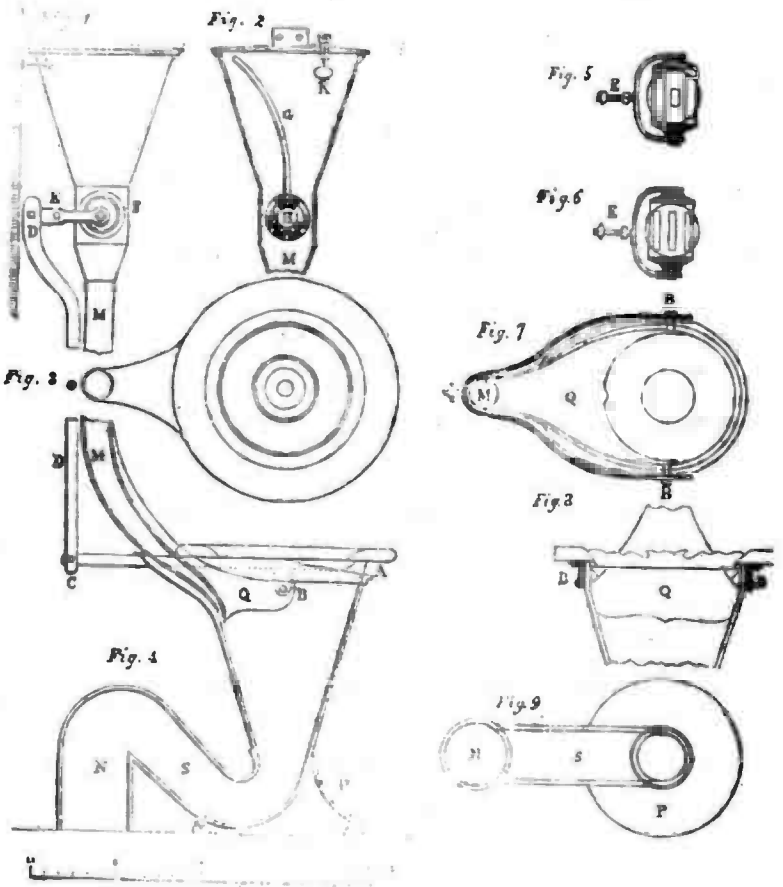
9. ECONOMY.—The cost is small compared with the ordinary complicated and inefficient apparatus.

10. The EXPENSE OF FIXING, and the small space in which it may be placed, are the LEAST POSSIBLE. The basin is formed of strong glazed earthenware, with a strong substantial foot or base, which enables it to be fixed firmly by means of screws; and it is quite unnecessary to make use of the usual wood casing, as there is no fear of any derangement of its parts, and it may present an ornamental appearance, with a ready means of being kept perfectly clean, and all accretion of dust or dirt entirely avoided.

It may be placed in a corner, and thus economy of space is effected to the greatest possible extent.

FOR THE COLONIES it is a most valuable invention, and wherever used will much tend to prevent the contraction of the loathsome insects that are at present found in such situations.

FOR RAILWAY STATIONS it is invaluable, for the present closets are a continual trouble and expense; they are required to be self-acting, but to render them so an endless number of wires and cranks have to be made use of, and consequently, continued derangement is the result: add to this, the constant obstruction in the pipes, owing to the force of water being inadequate to remove such substances as are introduced by the Companies' servants and others; all these objections, it is confidently asserted, are obviated by the use of the Patent Torrent Water Closet.




## DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAMS.

Fig. 1.—The measure or head, shewing entrance of supply-pipe at top, and cock, &c., at bottom.

Fig. 2.—Section of the measure and cock, shewing its position when open for the water to come in.

Fig. 3.—Plan of top of seat, of torrent-pipe M, and action-rod D.

Fig. 4.—Section from back to front of seat, basin, bottom of torrent-pipe M, spreader Q, and shewing lever C under seat, and lower end of action-rod D, to let water in and cut it off.

Fig. 5.—Top of cock, shewing openings to let in water, and the bridle lever by which it is moved.

Fig. 6.—Bottom of cock, shewing openings to let out water, and bridle lever.

Fig. 7.—Plan of top, &c., of basin under seat, and shewing the lever, which is fixed to the seat, to lift the action-rod.

Fig. 8.—Section from side to side of seat, and top of basin, with front of lower part of spreader.

Fig. 9.—Plan of foot P, of basin, and syphon.

## MODE OF ACTION.

When a person takes the seat, the front A is pressed down, moving on the centre B, and elevating the end of the lever C, and the rod D directing the bridle lever E, which opens the cock F;—the measure is then filled with water by the pipe G, passing through the cock, as shewn at H, and as the measure fills, the water rises and stops the air-valve K, and no more water can enter, nor can any overflow.

On leaving the seat the front A rises by the weight of the lever C, and the rod D, which, with the lever E, falls and shuts the cock from the admission of water, and opens it at bottom for letting it out into the torrent pipe M, from which it is discharged by the spreader Q, which directs the water to cleanse the basin, and carry off every thing through the syphon S, and the leg N. The lowest part of the syphon is not under the centre of the basin, but so much on one side towards the leg N as to direct every drop of water with its full force in that direction. The leg N is made considerably larger than the smallest part of the syphon S, to prevent the water driving the air in the soil-pipe, connected with N, before it. The smallest part of the syphon is within sight, so that any thing improperly introduced may be removed.

The syphon remaining full of water to the height of the point between N and S, forms a trap to prevent air rising from the soil-pipe through the leg N to the basin.

*Extract from the Report of the Committee to the* HEALTH OF TOWNS' ASSOCIATION, *to the Members of the Association, on* LORD LINCOLN'S *Sewerage, Drainage, &c., of Towns' Bill.—(Vide Report, page 70.)*

"It is also proved that a proper Water-Closet is far more economical than the Cesspool; but in urging the introduction of Water-Closets for the poorest dwellings, it is not intended to recommend the use of the apparatus now generally applied in superior houses, with its complications of cranks and wires, which are always getting out of order, and constantly leading to expense and trouble.

There are various simple means of applying water to this purpose, as shewn in the evidence of Mr. Loudon, Mr. Foden, Mr. Smith of Deanston, and others. But the apparatus invented by Mr. Austin appears to possess all the requisites for general adoption. It cannot be put out of order, and is self-acting; it requires no cistern: it acts as a flushing apparatus each time, by providing a great momentary rush of water, whereby the drains are effectually cleared, and all effluvium removed."

TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. JOSEPH QUICK, ENGINEER TO THE SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL WATER COMPANY.

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company,
Office, Sumner street, Southwark, 10th January, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me great pleasure in bearing testimony to the many advantages combined in Austin's "Patent Torrent Water Closet." 1st. As to its applicability to every description of dwelling or establishment, and its efficiency with a small quantity of water, compared with any apparatus now in use: 2nd, One supply cistern being sufficient for any number of closets: 3rd. Its great simplicity, and the little chance of any derangement taking place in any part of the apparatus: 4th. The great difference in the expense of the first cost, and the amount in fixing.

You are aware, I am frequently applied to by builders and others, to suggest the best and simplest means of laying on supplies of water, to houses and various establishments, and I am often told, if it were not for the expense and inconvenience of erecting so many cisterns, and keeping in order the complicated machinery now in use, we would have several more closets put up; but we must wait till some less expensive method is introduced.

Mr. Austin's invention, I am pleased to see, quite removes these objections, and I have no doubt the public, both for convenience and in a sanitary point of view, will avail themselves as much as possible of his valuable invention.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. QUICK, Engineer.

Mr. Jos. E. Dowson

*To be obtained of the Sole Manufacturers,*

MESSRS. DOWSON, 69, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE,

And also at their Iron and Brass Foundry, 5, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, London.

## DOWSON'S EARTHEN PIPES,

### GLAZED INSIDE,

### FOR DRAINS, SOIL PIPES, AND THE CONVEYANCE OF PURE WATER.

These pipes are superior to metal for the conveyance of WATER, as they are entirely free from corrosion; and for the same reason, as well as for the lowness of their price, are well adapted for SOIL and DRAIN PIPES.

The present mode of forming HOUSE DRAINS of bricks is extremely bad—such drains have been aptly termed "ELONGATED CESSPOOLS"—from the largeness of their size they are never flushed, consequently no force is exerted to drive the foul matter to the sewer, but it slowly moves along, saturating the bricks with the liquid portion and largely depositing the more solid particles, which is greatly accelerated by the defective surfaces of the bricks and the mortar joints, so that comparatively very little passes through the outlet. The bricks, from constant saturation, soon become destroyed, and the building seriously injured, not only by the foundation being always wet, but also by the deprecations of rats, which are enabled with ease to come from the sewers, through the rotten and crumbling sides of the drains, and perforate the floors.

Very recently an instance of such destruction came under the notice of Messrs. DOWSON, and the evil had so far advanced that one of the piers of the house had given away, and considerable outlay was necessary to render the habitation safe and tenantable.

But PECUNIARY LOSS is not the only evil resulting from the use of brick drains—LOSS OF HEALTH to a fearful extent, is also one of the consequences of the existence of these "ELONGATED CESSPOOLS," the foulest and most poisonous exhalations proceed from them, and from the foundations they have allowed to become saturated.

THE EARTHEN PIPES are a certain preventative against all these evils. They admit of being constantly flushed, they are free from corrosion, and are impervious to liquid.

Messrs. DOWSON beg also to intimate that they are the manufacturers of Cundy's much-approved Patent Stoves; and also undertake IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS OF ANY MAGNITUDE and Smith's Work in all its Branches, and beg to call the attention of Architects and Builders to their extensive collection of Patterns for Ornamental Ironwork.

A NEAT SELECTION OF MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, TESSELATED PAVEMENTS, &c.

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